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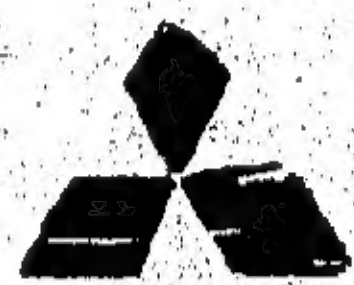
Hongkong 16th June, 1911

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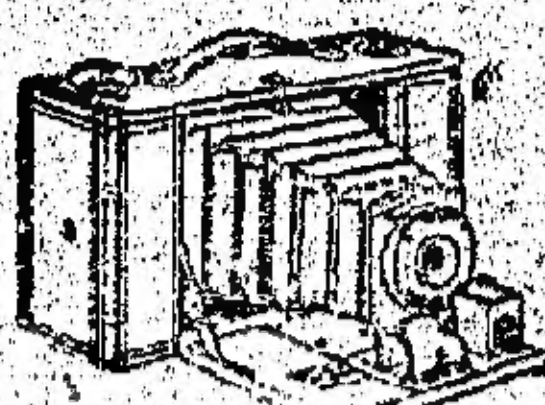
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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, AUGUST 11TH, 1911.

We notice in the *British Trade Journal* the statement that the Chinese class at the Manchester University is doing good work among the young men qualifying for the Far Eastern trade; but our contemporary says "it would be an advantage if the agents and commercial staffs on the spot showed a greater interest in mastering the language. China promises to be an unlimited market, not only for cotton, but machinery and other manufactures; and our allies, the Japanese, though in friendly business rivalry, are sending groups of capable men into the Chinese ports and the interior to obtain linguistic knowledge. Would it not be well if Great Britain did likewise?" This may seem a very simple matter to those who know not China, nor possess any intimate acquaintance with life in an Asiatic country. A knowledge of the Chinese language is certainly of great value to young men beginning a business career in China, but if it is hoped thereby to get rid of the middleman—the comprador—we are inclined to think the hope a vain one. It is true, as our contemporary says, that the Japanese are sending groups of capable young men into the Chinese ports and the interior to obtain linguistic knowledge, and it is also true, we believe, that many of the leading Japanese firms have been able to dispense with the comprador system, doubtless to their pecuniary advantage. It has been said that many a struggling foreign merchant in China to-day would be a

wealthy man if the comprador's gain had all gone into his pocket; but as it was in the beginning of European trade with China, so it is now, and so it will continue—not perhaps for ever and ever, but still for a very long time to come. We cannot entirely get rid of the comprador or intermediary. In the effort to adapt himself to Chinese ways of life, and thought, the European will never be able to compete with his Japanese rival in commerce in this respect. When people in Europe who have never been to China write upon this subject it is usually plain to the China hand that the writer is ill-acquainted with the difficulties in the way. He usually supposes that just as an English commercial traveller speaking French or German or Spanish fluently, can get into direct contact with purchasers, so will the man who is able to converse fluently in the Chinese language be able to have his dealings direct with the purchaser and thus save the middleman's profits. But it was well remarked by a writer on the comprador system in one of our Northern contemporaries a few months ago that direct dealing, man to man, is a mania amongst foreigners, but amongst the Chinese it is the very reverse. They prefer, said the writer, the indirect, and to carry on negotiations at a distance, not as regards foreigners, only, but also amongst themselves: "If any native wants to buy a piece of land, get engaged to be married, obtain a situation, or anything else important, he employs a go-between, and the chances are that his business will be managed better for him than if he had attempted to put the matter through himself. This is the plan that works between Native and Native, and it is the only plan which will work at all between Foreigner and Native. Let any European who knows the language well go up the native street and try and buy the ingredients of his own dinner, and he will soon find that he has to pay a good deal more than if he had left the business to his cook. The dealers simply will not sell to him at the same rates as they do to the recognized purchasing agent. It is very absurd, but the fact remains nevertheless, the comprador can do better for his principal than the principal can do for himself." There is a very big element of truth in all this, but we are inclined to think that a change is gradually coming over the habits of Chinese commercial men in this respect. Many actually do prefer to deal directly with the Foreign principal, for the Chinaman knows just as well as the European does that the middleman's profit comes out of the pocket of the increasing spread of a knowledge of European languages among Chinese commercial men than from the learning of the Chinese language by European young men starting their commercial career in China. This need not, however, deter any ambitious young man who has the aptitude to learn the Chinese language from availing himself of whatever opportunities present themselves for acquiring a sound knowledge of the language. It is an acquisition which cannot fail to be of great use and advantage to him in his career.

The plague return yesterday was blank. A fine of \$100 was yesterday imposed upon a Chinese for selling opium.

The typhoon N. of Naha was reported by the Manila Observatory yesterday to be moving W. A shroff from 2, Seymour Road reports to the police that a brass plate has been stolen from his house.

A farewell dinner was given last week at the Shanghai Recreation Club to Mr. F. S. Ramplin, the retiring Secretary of the Club, who has been transferred to Yokohama. There were about one hundred guests present and a very enjoyable evening was spent. During the proceedings the guest of the evening was presented with a handsome gold watch suitably inscribed.

The increased demand for human hair attained almost boom proportions in China last year when the export rose 100 per cent. The thief community (so the British Consul of Canton reports) took advantage of the rise in price, and there have been many prosecutions by persons who had involuntarily lost their queues while asleep. "The present queue-cutting campaign," adds the Consul, "will, if successful, undoubtedly have an important effect on the trade."

A regular steamship service between Java and Siam has just been established. The connection between the two countries has been maintained for some time by a chartered boat, but now the *Houtman*, a well-equipped passenger and cargo steamer belonging to the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij, has been placed on the run. She takes about six days to make the journey between port and port, and when in Bangkok will lie at the Borneo Co.'s wharf. Rice will form the principal cargo the vessel will carry to Java, and in addition to sugar for Bangkok it is hoped, says the *Bangkok Times*, the *Houtman* will secure a share of the dried fish trade which now comes to the port via Singapore.

Hu Wei-chien, the 2nd secretary of Chinese Legation to Berlin, has been appointed Chinese Consul General to the Dutch Colonies in accordance with the new treaty between China and the Netherlands.

Mr. Henry Keswick was present last month at a meeting of representatives of Chambers of Commerce held at Salford Hall, London, to consider the desirability of the formation of an organization to be known as the British Imperial Council of Commerce. Mr. Keswick spoke in support of the proposal. Mr. Charles Charleton, who presided, said the formation of the British Imperial Council of Commerce was suggested by Sir Albert Spicer, and the scheme had been considered by the Associated Chambers of Commerce. They wanted to feel that they had got the advice and aid of Chambers of Commerce all over the Empire when arranging for one of these Congresses. The proposed Council would act as a permanent bureau of the Congresses of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. The London Chamber was prepared to find the means of war for the first three years, providing offices and staff.

## THE CORONATION CELEBRATION ACCOUNTS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held last evening under the presidency of Sir Francis Pigott a financial statement was presented by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross. The surplus when certain accounts sanctioned last night by the Committee have been paid, will amount to about \$26,000. In view of the expected visit of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany next Spring, the Committee decided to recommend that this money should remain in the bank in the names of Trustees to be devoted to the public welcome of the Prince and, so far as the funds permit, to the public reception of any other distinguished visitors to our Colony, making it, in effect, a permanent "Public Welcome Fund." A meeting of the General Committee is to be convened for next Tuesday week to definitely decide what shall be done with the surplus, and the foregoing recommendation of the Executive Committee will be submitted for consideration.

## LIGHTER ABLAZE IN THE HARBOUR.

Yesterday morning a lighter lying alongside the steamer *Sakuma* was set on fire through the exploding of a tin of naphtha. Some 4,000 cases were being transferred from the steamer, and it is understood that one of the tins exploded, causing the others to be ignited. The lighter became a mass of flames and a serious menace to shipping followed. Fortunately the fire first arrived on the scene and towed the burning lighter to near Sconeaters wharf, where she was beached, the intention being to allow the fire to burn itself out. However it was afterwards decided that the lighter should be towed to the wharf and Godown Company.

## MAILS VIA CANADA.

Mr. D. W. Chadcock, General Traffic Agent of the C. P. R. Co., writes:—  
With reference to the transmission of H. M. Mails, which should have gone forward per *Empress of China* on the 12th, but for the unfortunate accident to her, arrangements have been made to forward mail from Hongkong to Nagasaki per Pacific Mail S.S. *Korea*, sailing on the 11th instant. From Nagasaki they will be carried by rail to Yokohama and there placed on board the Great Northern S.S. *Atsumoto*, sailing on the 19th for Victoria, thus making them due there about the 1st September. The mail for the S.S. *Korea* closes at noon on Friday (today) as per Post Office notice.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## BOXING TOURNAMENT.

On Saturday night the Hippodrome matched at Causeway Bay is to be the scene of some stirring boxing contests, and doubtless the programme arranged will be an incentive to attract the sporting public. In addition to the main event of fifteen rounds between Corporal Scraton and Seaman Torrey for the middleweight championship of the Colony, Iron Box is matched against Private Potter of the K.O.Y.L.I. to fight the best of ten rounds. This event promises to be a keenly contested and exciting one. There are also two bouts of eight rounds between Sapper Miles and Private Smith, and Seaman Davis and Private Worthington.

## WATER POLO.

Another match in the Water Polo Shield Competition was played in the V.R.C. bath last night, when the Boys Own Club met the K.O.Y.L.I. The boys proved too fast for the soldiers, and recorded three goals in the first half. In the second ten minutes the military team showed better form, but they were unable to overcome the defence of the B.O.C. and the whistle sounded with the score standing:—  
B.O.C. 3 goals, K.O.Y.L.I. nil.

The V.R.C. were to have met the 87th Co. R.G.A. the same evening, but the men from Stonecutters did not put in an appearance, and the match will be played at a later date.

## AN EMPEROR-TO-BE.

The local lunacy authorities have had thrust upon them the honor of inquiring into the mental condition of a prospective Emperor of China. This august individual, who is a Hsiao, was before Mr. Firmstone. "I have been working for the revolutionary party in China," he told the bench, "and am to receive a salary of anything from 100 to 10,000 dollars a week." He passed to let this sink in, then added:—"I have every hope of becoming Emperor of China one day, when I have proved my ability to govern men." Mr. Firmstone, unimpressed, sent him to the asylum for observation.—*Strait Times*.

## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

## DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, August 10th.  
The biggest muster of peers since the rejection of the Home Rule took place in the House of Lords to-day. The galleries were densely packed and the heat was overpowering, being 97 in the shade, which is the hottest known. Most of the peeresses had fans. Members crowded the steps to the Throne.

Lord Morley, who opened the debate, was backed by more Liberal peers than have been seen in the House for many years. He spoke briefly, reiterating the objections of the Peers (Commons?) to the amendments.

Lord Lansdowne said the House was no longer able to offer effectual resistance. If the creation of peers was as odious to the Government as Lord Crewe said yesterday, they might rest assured that it would be equally odious to the King. The House could force the King to do something which was hateful to him, injurious to the House, and discreditable to the country, but ought they to force the hands of His Majesty merely from petulance and vindictiveness? He concluded his speech by stating emphatically that if the Parliament Bill were thrown out by the Lords it would mean beyond all question a large creation of peers.

Lord Halsbury emphasised his intention to move the rejection of the Bill on its third reading and assumed that Lord Lansdowne would have stuck to his amendments. He protested against the imputations of the latter against his friends, especially the suggestion that they were disloyal.

Lord Lansdowne, interrupting, denied any such suggestions.

The Archbishop of York said he would support the Bill. The policy of insisting upon the amendments was distasteful to the Sovereign and against the interests of the country. The present situation must fall upon Ministers and not upon the King. (Applause.) He strongly urged that there be no surrender.

Lord St. Aldwyn said he saw no advantage in following the policy of the Halsburys. He would never vote to place the King in the cruel position of having to create an unlimited number of peers.

Lord Willoughby de Broke said that no surrender was the only way to bring the question before the country and ensure that the King would be protected from such a situation in future.

LATER.  
Lord Bedford, Lord Amphil, Lord Denbigh, Lord Scarborough, and Lord Stanhope supported Lord Halsbury. The Bishop of Winchester said he would vote for the Bill.

The newspapers do not venture a forecast of the result of the division, though the Halsburys are confident. The latest expectation is that the Government will have a small majority.

LATER.  
The debate has been adjourned. It is uncertain whether the division will be taken to-night or to-morrow.

## KING'S AUDIENCE WITH CHINESE MINISTER.

LONDON, August 10th.  
The King received in audience His Excellency Liang Tun Yen, Vice-President of the Chinese Foreign Office.

## AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN POSTAGE.

LONDON, August 10th.  
The United States has declined the Australian proposal for reciprocal penny postage.

## DEATH OF AN AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE.

LONDON, August 10th.  
The death is announced of the American millionaire John Gates at Paris. He built up a fortune on the introduction of barbed wire.

## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE STRIKE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

## GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION INCREASING.

LONDON, August 10th.

The strike of dockers has assumed an even graver aspect. Carters on strike are obstructing vans in the streets, and violent scenes having ensued most of the drivers have been induced to return to the stables. Consequently the City, South London, and the West End are practically without waggons.

The movement is spreading to the railway yards.

There is considerable food scarcity owing to the non-delivery of vast quantities of fruit and provisions. The meat and fish porters have now struck.

The police are inadequate to control the crowds who are holding up the traffic.

LATER.  
The newspapers are apprehensive that a famine in London will result from the strikes. The wholesale food markets are practically at a standstill. The retailers expect the supplies to be exhausted in three or four days.

The military contractors have requested the War Office to furnish an escort to take food from the markets to the camps.

Tons of fruit and other perishable goods are rotting at the ports.

One hundred and fifty ships are lying at London with cargoes unloaded.

The omnibuses in the streets are reduced owing to a shortage of petrol. It is feared that the tramways will partly cease owing to a shortage of coal for the generators.

Baton charges were made by the police at the East India Docks last night. Among the number injured was a man named Stewart who was considered the finest scout in the Territorials, and who had served in South Africa with the 36th Yeomanry.

## SPAIN.

## OUTBREAK ON A CRUISER.

LONDON, August 10th.  
An outbreak occurred on the new Spanish cruiser *Nemancia* off the Moorish coast, which was minimised at first, but now proves to be a serious political mutiny on the part of 80 sailors cheering the republic. The ringleaders have been executed.

## FRENCH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, August 10th.  
The British steamer *Silapton* reports having collided with the French steamer *Emir* in a fog off Tarifa. The *Emir* sank and 69 passengers and 24 of the crew were drowned. Fifteen passengers and 12 of the crew were saved.

LATER.  
Most of the *Emir's* passengers were Moorish labourers. The survivors were rescued by the *Silapton's* boats.

## THE ARBITRATION TREATIES.

LONDON, August 10th.  
Washington telegrams state that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has had two prolonged sittings to consider the Arbitration Treaties. Opposition has developed to the proposed joint commission of inquiry and also to the British stipulation that matters affecting the dominions shall be submitted to their governments. It was believed that the latter clause would lead to undesirable complications. It is expected that it will be necessary to amend the Treaties in order to obtain the favourable action of the Senate.

## GERMAN PRINCE IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

LONDON, August 10th.  
While Prince Henry of Prussia was out motoring the motor collided with a tree at Cloppenburg. The chauffeur had his skull fractured, a friend who was riding with His Highness was injured, but the Prince himself was unhurt.

## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## MILITARY CHANGES.

LONDON, August 10th.

It is officially announced that General French has been appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Lieut-General Sir Charles Douglas, Inspector General; Lieut-General Sir Arthur Paget, Commander of the troops in Ireland; Lieut-General Grierson, to the Eastern Command; Lieut-General Franklyn, Military Secretary; and Lieut-General Haig, Commander at Aldershot.

## THE ESPIONAGE CASE.

LONDON, August 10th.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the Englishman arrested for espionage in Germany is Bertrand Stewart, a London solicitor, a lieutenant in the Yeomanry; and co-editor of the *Cadbury Journal*. He will be tried at Leipzig.

## MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, August 10th.  
Mr. Balfour starts to-day for Bad Gastein to take the cure.

## EXCITING LONDON FIRE.

LONDON, August 10th.

Great excitement prevailed at a fire in the upper storeys of the Carlton Hotel. The servants escaped by means of ladders, passers-by assisting the firemen. The flames burst out from the roof, and the firemen fought strenuously to prevent them spreading to His Majesty's Theatre. The entire fire brigade was called out. Everything in the hotel was most orderly, and diners and others dressing for dinner watched the scene. Enormous crowds were in the vicinity watching the fire, which has now been brought under control.

One charred body has been found, but cannot be identified. The two top floors

of the hotel were completely destroyed.

LATER.  
The victim of the fire is an American actor named Finin. The guests included Herr Dernburg and Mr. Edison, the inventor. The former lost everything, except the suit which he was wearing. Several firemen were slightly injured.

## AUSTRALIAN BOXING.

LONDON, August 10th.  
A Brisbane message states that in the heavy-weight boxing championship of Australia Lang defeated Squires in the fifth round.

## THE PROUDLOCK CASE.

IPON EDITOR FINED FOR DEFAMING COURT.

Mr. J. A. S. Jennings, editor of the *Times of Malaya*, was summoned at the instance of Government, at Kuala Lumpur, on the 31st inst., before Mr. Thomson, district officer, Klang, for defamation of Court within the meaning of sections 499, 500, and 501 of the Penal Code. The alleged offence was contained in an article reproduced from a Calcutta paper, attacking Mr. Justice Soroomb Smith and the court which tried Mrs. Franklyn.

The defendant pleaded guilty, saying that since the article appeared, the *Times of Malaya* had apologised, characterising the article as "abominable and scurrilous."

After the plea of guilty had been entered on the defamation charge, Counsel for the Crown proceeded on the charge of selling, on which the defendant also pleaded guilty.

Mr. Kenyon, for the defence, apologised to the Court on behalf of his client, saying that he did not wish to minimise the charges. He realised the gravity of the offence and made an unqualified withdrawal and disclaimer of the offence which he did not attempt to justify. Mr. Jennings, he added, would publish a humble apology for seven days.

The defendant was fined \$500 on the charge of defamation and \$250 on the charge of selling. A cheque for the amount was signed.

THE KEDAH RAILWAY.

FIVE MILLION LOAN.

The *Penang Gazette* states that it is informed, unofficially, that it is contemplated to make an early start with the final survey for the construction of the North-Western Extension for the Peninsular Railway system, through Province Wellesley, Kedah, and Perlis.

Experts are satisfied with the practicability at a comparatively low cost. The probabilities are that the section will soon be placed financially upon a satisfactory basis, once opened to traffic.

The Kedah Government are lending every possible support.

The F. M. S. Estimates for 1912 and 1913 each allocate 2½ millions towards the project. It is understood that the work will be commenced simultaneously at Alor Star and the Province ends.



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—  
His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, Sir FREDERICK JOHN DRAUTRY TUGARD, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

His Excellency Major-General C. A. ANDERSON, G.C. (General Officer Commanding Troops).

Hon. Mr. W. D. BARNES (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN, C.M.G. (Registrar-General).

Hon. Captain F. W. LYONS (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. W. Y. YU, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. C. H. ROSS.

Hon. Mr. G. MONTAGUE EDE.

Mr. C. CLEMENT (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 49 to 51, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 12), and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

THE TYPHOON REFUGEE.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, pursuant to notice, asked the following question:—

In view of the statement concerning the progress of the work on the Typhoon Refuge, which was laid upon the table at the last meeting of Council, will the Government take steps to ensure that the future monthly expenditure on this work during the remaining 52 months of the contract time and the general progress of the work shall be such as to safeguard the completion of the work within the contract time of five years?

The Colonial Secretary replied:—The Government are taking all steps in their power to expedite the work and to ensure its completion within the contract time.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS' AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Registrar-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to further amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897."

The Attorney-General seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The objects and reasons attached to the measure state that this Bill by changing a "may" into a "shall" limits a Magistrate's discretion so that in future when he is satisfied, on complaint being made by the Captain Superintendent of Police or by the Registrar-General that a house is used as a lodging-house for prostitutes or disorderly persons, or as a brothel, he must punish. His discretion, however, as to the amount of the fine is not interfered with. Where the complaint does not come from the Captain Superintendent of Police or from the Registrar-General proceedings are taken under another Ordinance (No. 1 of 1894), in which case the Magistrate's general discretion is not affected by this Bill.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

According to the objects and reasons, the definition of "Exempted person" in the Principal Ordinance has been considered too wide. It was "Exempted person" means and includes any person in the Naval, Military, or Civil Services of the Crown, and any officer of any Foreign Government, and any officer or volunteer as defined by the Volunteer Ordinance, 1893, or by any Ordinance amending or substituting for the same, and any Justice of the Peace, special juror, member of the Legislative Council, or other person exempted by Ordinance from serving on a jury on account of his avocation or profession and any member of the Police Force and any district watchman.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL EXTENSION ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance for the Establishment of a Hospital for the care and treatment of the Chinese patients in the Kowloon Peninsula."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

CROWN SOLICITOR'S ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to enable Joseph Hordford Kemp, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to practice as Crown Solicitor in the Court and to provide for the payment of solicitor's costs in cases in which a salaried Crown Solicitor or Assistant Crown Solicitor acts as solicitor."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

STAMP AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to further amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901, and the law relating to Stamps and Stamp Duty."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The objects and reasons state:—This Bill is necessary owing to the appointment as Crown Solicitor of Mr. Kemp, who will be an English barrister by the time he arrives in the Colony. Section 6 is analogous to section 2 of the Crown Counsel's Fees Ordinance, 1903, which deals with the Attorney-General's costs. The arrangement with the present Acting Crown Solicitor expires on the 31st August.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION AMENDMENT (NO. 3) ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908." In doing so he said:—This Bill was introduced because the Secretary of State has decided that in the case of auditors and assistant auditors, their contributions to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme shall not be compulsory.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming.

The Attorney-General reported that the Bill had passed through Committee without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

STAMP DUTIES MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE.

The Colonial Treasurer moved the third reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Management of Stamp Duties."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

His Excellency—Council will adjourn till this day week.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Two hundred and eighty-six Dollars (\$286) in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, E.—Land Registry Office, Personal Emoluments (Additional Duty Pay of \$50 per annum to Deputy Official Receiver).

OBSERVATORY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Seven hundred and three Dollars and twenty-two Cents (\$703.22) in aid of the vote Observatory, Personal Emoluments, Director-Designate, House Allowance.

MEDICAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in aid of the vote Medical Departments, B.—Hospitals and Asylums, Other Charges, Tung Wah Hospital, Medicines.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 9th.

MURDER OF A CONSTABLE.

At 4 o'clock a morning or two ago people living in Fook Chuen Street in the Bannanmoo's Settlement were aroused by the sound of firearms. Having opened their doors they perceived the constable on duty lying against a wall with blood coming from a wound. It was then found that the man was quite dead, and that he had been shot through the back, the bullet penetrating the heart. There was a dagger wound also. The body was taken to the police station and search made for the murderer, but no trace of him could be found. A strange incident in the case is that the deceased's revolver was missing, and it is surmised that the murderer first stabbed his victim and then used the poor fellow's own weapon to finish the deadly work. The crime is not supposed to be one committed by a revolutionary, but one actuated by revenge.

TIGERS V. LAMBS.

Several days ago I reported the atrocious murder of a man named Lo in the Shun Tak District. The authorities sent several additional soldiers to assist in the capture of the murderers, but all to no purpose. The other night the same band of ruffians, although the military camp was not far off, had the audacity to attack the house of another of the Lo clan. The watchman began to beat a great gong to call the soldiers to the rescue, but the bandits seized the man and told him it was useless for him to make such a din, for they were as fierce as tigers, while the soldiers were as powerless as sick lambs. Seeing that the soldiers did not come to the rescue, it would appear that there is some modicum of truth in the bandits' boast.

ANTI-OPIMUM MEDICINE.

Some time ago it was reported in this column that the Government was going to issue a certain new anti-opium mixture and that an office for this purpose was to be opened in Sai Kwan. This has naturally caused some alarm to the opium sellers, who have as a result their over-riding profits still further decreased. Lo Po Hing, the head of the Prepared Opium Sellers' Guild, has therefore petitioned that the Government do not push the sale of this medicine and that the regulation compelling the remedy to be mixed with the prepared drug be cancelled. After some delay the Government has agreed to this. The office for the sale of the remedy will be opened, but smokers will not be coerced to buy it.

DETECTIVES AND RUMOURS.

In consequence of the ever-recurring rumours regarding possible risings, a number of new detectives have been engaged to search for rebels. As may be expected, the rumours far from having become less have grown in number and improbability daily. For instance, on the seventh of this month the city was fully convinced that there would be a rising on the eighth. Superstitious women spent hours on that night praying to Kwan Yim Po Sze to send rain in copious downfalls in order to stop the operations of the dreaded rebels. As may be expected, the day passed quite quietly and now it is again "rumoured" that the rising is fixed for next month. In a scathing article on the appointment of these detectives one of the native papers freely suggests that the rumours are invented by these men themselves, and goes on to say that instead of looking for rebels the authorities would be better employed in looking for rumour-producers. A comparison is then drawn between the splendid police of Western countries and that inefficient body that poses as police in Canton. The same article also condemns the authorities for employing such ignorant men as are at present found in the force, for to employ such men to capture criminals, it goes on to say, is "about as reasonable as to expect deaf men to distinguish sounds or blind men to point out colours."

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The Attorney-General moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Post Office Ordinance, 1900." In doing so he said:—This Bill was left in Committee last time because of certain amendments made which it was thought hon. members might like to have an opportunity of considering. If members do not object and have no further remarks to make, I beg to move that Council do now resume.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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The Colonial Treasurer moved the third reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Probates Ordinance, 1897."

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The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

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The 10,000, and it is no wonder that in Fatsan trade is very dull. In spite of the activity of the authorities seventy-six cases of armed robbery with violence resulting in loss of life have occurred in the course of a few months in the Shun Tak District, and not one of the perpetrators of these crimes has been brought to justice. Canton City itself is by no means free from the threatening letter scare. In Sheng Moon Tai, which is one of the greatest streets in the City, several of the chief traders have received letters purporting to come from rebel leaders stating that this particular street will soon be used as a battle ground between the rebels and the Imperial troops. Then for the usual "consideration" protection is offered in the day of trouble.

STRENGTHENING THE FORCES.

The Viceroy has telegraphically requested the Governor of the Liang Kiang to send a strong body of marines to this province. These men will be sent to the localities known as Chin Shan and Lin Fa Shan. The four regiments sent some time ago to Ko Chow are to be recalled and again quartered outside the city. This has been done to help tranquillise the public, who have been much scared by recent rumours.

TYPHOON DAMAGES.

It is said that the typhoons of last week have done a great deal of damage in the country places, where the fruit and vegetables have greatly suffered. In Canton itself, in spite of the fury of the storms, very little harm was done. A few haystacks were destroyed, but, thanks to the typhoon signals, none of the water people came to grief.

TAMERS AND SQUEEZE.

It is one of the many bad customs existing here that when anyone calls on an official the runner refuse to take in the visitor's card unless they are "tipped" plentifully. A day or two ago a gentleman had occasion to call on the Pun Yu Magistrate and was, of course, "squeezed" in the usual manner. The next day he had occasion to call on the Viceroy, when the same thing happened. The gentleman then informed H. E. of what had happened. The Viceroy was greatly annoyed and has since issued a strongly-worded notice in which runners are threatened with instant dismissal if found guilty of this practice while the officer in charge of the yamen will be punished for allowing too much liberty to his subordinates. The public are also requested to report any such attempts at squeeze made upon them. It is doubtful, however, if many will report, for the complacency with which people here allow themselves to be "bled" is astonishing.

FACTORY SHARPS.

Viceroy Chang has received a memorial from Mr. Shan, Director of the Government Leather Factory, to the effect that it is most difficult to get the calls on the shares paid up, and in consequence he suggests that the factory be closed. The Viceroy does not consider this proposal reasonable, and suggests that a meeting of shareholders be called at an early date.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, August 10th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUIHSE JUDGE).)

CLAIM FOR RENT AND DAMAGES.

Miss Marion Gains brought action against O. S. Saum to recover \$431.60, being as to \$ 0.60, half the cost of the tenancy agreement paid by the plaintiff on behalf of the defendant; as to \$108 amount of rates and taxes due from the defendant in respect of No. 18, Nathan Road, Kowloon; and as to \$313, damages for breach of the agreement of keeping the said premises in good repair and condition, such sum being the cost of repairing the windows of the premises which had been broken during the tenancy of the defendant.

Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being absent and unrepresented.

Mr. Harris stated that Mr. Holmes formerly represented the defendant, but was no longer instructed.

His Lordship. Is the defendant a Chinaman?

Mr. Harris.—No, an Indian. He has left the Colony, but I think I might as well get judgment, having gone so far. The writ is issued for various months' rent and rates under a written agreement. Since it was issued \$43.35 have been paid on account.

Bailiff Leonard proved personal service of the writ.

Miss Gains informed the Court that she was the lessee from the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd. of No. 18, Nathan Road, Kowloon. On April 7th she let the ground floor of this building to the defendant under an agreement which she produced. During the tenancy the windows of the house were broken, and the estimate which she obtained for replacing them amounted to \$313. Since the writ was issued witnesses had received \$43.50 on account, leaving a balance of \$368.10 due. The broken windows were not caused by typhoon.

His Lordship. I suppose the practice in the Colony is half the cost of an agreement?

Mr. Harris said he thought it was, and he knew it was the practice at Home.









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Is a delicately fragrant mouth deodoriser and a tonic for the teeth. Its regular use preserves the teeth and prevents tartar deposits. It makes the teeth white and strengthens the gums. And it does not impair the taste.

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Sozodont is in three forms—powder, liquid, and paste—each equally effective. Try the powder first—it meets the requirements of most people.

### NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

#### THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ALEXIA." Captain Habel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Underwriters. Optimal Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given 70-DAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 9.30 A.M. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1007]

#### TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

##### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from along-side. Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, the 8th inst. at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, the 14th inst. at 10 A.M., will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be arranged. All Claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, the 21st inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agent, Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1008]

#### "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

##### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBORO, HULL, LONDON AND STRAITS.

#### THE Steamship

"GLENMURRAY." Captain R. Webster, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. Optimal Cargo will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 14th inst. at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1008]

#### TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

##### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo along-side. Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 11th inst. at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, the 14th inst. at 10 A.M., will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be arranged. All Claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, the 28th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agent, Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [1011]

### RUBBER COMPANIES.

**MATERNITY INTERNATIONAL.** The Eastern International Rubber Trust has suffered a depreciation in its securities of £92,000 sterling. Consequently no dividend is declared, but £30,000 is placed to reserve and £37,000 carried forward.

**RUBBER PROSPECTS IN MALAY STATES.** Mr. A. G. Angier, who presided last month at the general meeting of the Baki Mertajam Rubber Company (Limited), said that the company had a strong financial position sufficient for all their needs. The rubber cultivation had been actively proceeded with, and the young rubber planted by the vendors was reported by latest visitors to be making satisfactory progress.

The vendors had faithfully carried out their planting contract, and there was an absence of disease. They had authorized the manager to open up extensions to the extent of 250 acres so long as the estate force could be well maintained. The output of rubber should be very satisfactory, for the latest reports spoke well of the state of the trees, and there were some 19,000 trees tappable and more to come on immediately. They had received a good revenue from coconuts. After a careful census by the manager, the number of trees guaranteed by the vendors had been found to be correct. They had about 10,000 acres of land. The expectations held out in the prospectus had been amply fulfilled at the end of 18 months from the inception of the company. He congratulated the shareholders upon the general outlook and the fact that they would soon be a very profitable concern. Tapping really began in January last, and the amount of rubber which they had harvested in the year ended March 31st was 240,618 lbs. For April the return was 1,268,111 lbs. for May, 1,714,111 lbs., and for June 1,836,111 lbs. It was estimated that the amount of rubber which would be produced in the current financial year would be 32,955,111 lbs., and that should be readily realized if not exceeded. The rubber which they had had come to hand had realized fair average prices at public auction.

At a meeting of the directors, Mr. F. W. Mitchell found fault with the amount of expenditure and that a number of items were lumped together in the accounts. Mr. Williams, who spoke amidst interruption, said that he considered that the criticisms were unfounded. Mr. White asked certain questions of detail.

The Chairman replied, and said that a large amount of the money had gone in "made" work. Out of £11,000 outlay some £9,000 had gone upon the clearing up of the estate, which had been considerably improved in consequence. They would get not only better, but earlier, returns from the estates. It was impossible to forecast what profit they were likely to make upon future sales. No one could tell what Mining Lane would do. It was impossible, of course, to develop the whole area of 10,000 acres unless they had a great deal more capital. There were still a certain number of the estates at auction. If any of the shareholders could come on the 10th and do better than the directors he would welcome them. He felt confident of the ability of the directors to carry out the programme laid down.

Sir W. H. Treacher seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts, which was agreed to.

**RUBBER INVESTMENT TRUST.** The report of the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust for the year ended March 31st has now been issued, and makes interesting reading. In the balance sheet there appears a sum of £418,558 as investments in shares, debentures, and options, represented by approximately 72 per cent. in rubber, including coffee-interplanted in rubber, 25 per cent. in tea, and 3 per cent. in tobacco and other products. The geographical distribution of the cost of the trust's investments is as follows:—Ceylon, 35 per cent.; Java, 25 per cent.; Malay Peninsula, 25 per cent.; and Southern India, 15 per cent. Including a few cases of companies in the development stage (which, however, the directors confidently expect will be brought into bearing at considerably less than the figures given below), the average cost to the trust of its investments is not likely to exceed £5 per acre in bearing; and this average sum should be considerably reduced when the holdings being acquired by the trust in companies of its own promoting.

**COTTON CULTIVATION IN CHINA.**

The British-Acting Commercial Attaché at Peking has drawn up a memorandum on the cultivation of cotton and the manufacture of cotton goods in China, from which we take the following:—The trade returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs for the year 1910 show an export of raw cotton from China to foreign countries of 1,247,304 pounds (1,484,885 cwts.), valued at £k. Tls. 23,141,231 (about £3,788,800). This is an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the previous year's export, and of just 60 per cent. over the average quantity exported during the preceding four years. The figures are—

Year	Cwts.	£k. Tls.
1906	916,121	11,631,138
1907	1,176,256	16,959,737
1908	730,368	10,345,205
1909	724,332	10,241,121
1910	1,484,885	23,141,231

The average value per cw. has risen from Tls. 12.70 in 1906 to Tls. 15.95 in 1910 (that is, from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 10d., allowing for the difference of exchange in the two years); the price in 1910 was thus approximately 5d. per lb. The strong demand from Japan, and even the Continent of Europe, in the second half of the year sent prices up to a record level in Tientsin, Hankow, and Shanghai; best Tanchow cotton was quoted in the last-named market at approximately 6s. 6d. per lb.

The export in 1910 from Tientsin to Shanghai and foreign ports amounted to 1,488,000 cwts., or five times the quantity shipped in 1909, while shipments from Hankow increased from 51,000 cwts. in 1909 to 277,498 cwts. in 1910. Statistics of the distribution of the foreign export are not yet available, but it is probable that some 90 per cent. went, as in previous years, to Japan.

While the high price of raw cotton, both in the United States and in India, during the past two years is mainly responsible for the increased export of China cotton, the all-round increase in production, more especially in North China, is undoubtedly in great measure due to the substitution of cotton for the opium poppy, as a result of the measures taken by the Chinese Government to prohibit the cultivation of opium. Official correspondence has been given to the formation of societies for the study of cotton cultivation. In several provinces, notably Szechwan, Shantung, Chihli, and Yunnan, the Government have made free distributions of seed, both native and foreign, and have appointed agents to instruct the people in improved methods of cultivation. The experiments which have been carried on during the past year in Chihli province appear to have been particularly successful.

Unfortunately, the increased demand and high price paid for Chinese cotton has proved too much for the honesty of the native growers and collecting agents, who have carried the practice of watering cotton to a pitch which if persisted in bids fair to exclude Chinese cotton from the

world's markets and seriously to handicap the growing cotton manufacturing industry in China. In 1910, China imported chiefly from India, 245,137 cwts. of raw cotton, valued at £k. Tls. 4,463,995 (£601,018), as against 136,177 cwts., valued at £k. Tls. 2,000,915 (£269,536) in 1909. The increased import is due to the fact that Shanghai mills were obliged last year to purchase Indian cotton owing to the difficulty they experienced in obtaining even moderately watered cotton at a reasonable price. An international committee of merchants interested in the trade has lately been formed in Shanghai, and is now engaged, in co-operation with the Chinese authorities and the native cotton guilds, in devising measures for putting an end to the practice of watering cotton.

According to a recent report, there are now 33 cotton mills working in China, of which about one-half are situated in Shanghai. The number of spindles is given as 303,416, and of looms as 3,803. The total annual output is placed, on a moderate estimate, at 272,000,000 lbs. of yarn and 45,600,000 yards of shirtings and drills.

### CHINA'S DESTINY.

THE INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN EDUCATION.

China is greatly in need of foreign-bred citizens, declares His Excellency Liang Tung Yen, ex-President of the Wu-Wu-Fu, who after a long visit to America, has just returned to Europe on July 1st. Speaking of China's development, his Excellency, who graduated from Yale University in 1882, told an interviewer:—

"China's destiny depends greatly upon the influence of foreign education. Not nearly enough youths of China are having the benefit of education in America and Europe. Instead of being numbered by thousands, the Chinese students abroad should be numbered by tens of thousands. At the close of the last session, in 1901, I was in Hankow, and several foreign correspondents came to talk to me about the settlement of the claims to be presented by the Powers. I suggested that instead of exacting tremendous indemnities from China, forbidding the purchase of arms by her, and in every way attempting to weaken her, the aggrieved nations should insist on the incorporation in the protocol of peace of a clause to the effect that the Imperial Government should send ten thousand Chinese students to foreign countries to be educated. If that were done, it would be the best guarantee that no repetition of the Boxer troubles would occur. Unfortunately the Powers did not see it that way.

"There is a crying need for more foreign-trained men to assist the Government. When I was a student in America there were hundreds of Japanese youths at the great European and American universities. But what a thousand students of Western learning could accomplish in a small nation like Japan would hardly be a beginning in a great nation like China. China cannot expect to do what Japan did in 30 years. She needs a hundred times more students than Japan did. Of recent years more students have been coming to America and Europe and fewer to Japan. Some time ago it was thought in China that because of the lesser expense it would be wisest to send Chinese students to the Japanese universities instead of to Europe or America. That idea has been changed now. People in China realize that the student who comes back from Japan has only the most superficial training in Western culture and knowledge. This is because the Japanese training is in itself very superficial. Chinese students, graduated from Japanese institutions, soon find they know only a little about a great many things, and not enough about any one thing to be of benefit.

"Too many Chinese students abroad follow the law and political economy, hoping to fit themselves for immediate entry into politics after graduation. What China needs is more engineers, scientific farmers, and educated business men. One unfortunate result of the increasing education of our young men abroad is that after their return home and their entry into Government employ, they are promoted to high positions too rapidly. There is such a demand for trained men in every department of the Government, and so few to fill the positions, that advancement comes to the foreign-trained student before he is matured sufficiently to fill adequately the higher posts. China is passing through a very critical period at present. If the empire can be at peace for twenty or thirty years, I believe the country will find itself and will emerge from the present doubtful condition as a real world power. Too many progressives want to go too fast in the reorganization and the establishment of parliamentary government. China cannot do this without inviting ruin. Though the Constitution is promised for 1915 I do not know whether or not China will be ready for it at that time. My country is developing a great national spirit, but some desire that it should strip itself of the old garments and put on the new before the time is ready."

### CHINA WOOD OIL.

Some interesting particulars regarding China wood oil are given in a United States Consular report to Washington. According to this report, the tree from which China wood oil is produced is one of the strongest, versatile, or gammas which are occasionally to be found in any part of the world. It has dozens of uses. Its timber, though not obtainable in large sizes, is soft and white when new, but becomes very hard and durable as it ages, and is impervious to water and insects; so that it is especially suited to many uses. A fibre is obtained from the trees and is spun and woven into a useful cloth, but it is the fruit which is principally of use. The tree is easy of cultivation, and from three to six years bear freely, yielding from 20 lb. to 50 lb. of nuts a year for the following ten years or so. Some idea of its valuable qualities can be gathered from the variety of uses to which the Chinese put the oil. It is about equal in usefulness to coconut oil. It serves as fuel for oil lamps. If water-proof paper for umbrellas and other purposes, and gives a tannin used in growing the best class of tobacco. It is used for varnishing boats and all sorts of woodwork for making cloth waterproof. The seed resulting from its imperfect combustion gives the well-known Chinese ink. Combined with lime, clay, sand and earth it forms a composition almost as strong as granite. The ash left after burning the nut itself, mixed with the oil, produces a party cement which is used in China for caulking boats and makes a good filling for preparing wood for a first coat of paint. One of the peculiar qualities of the oil is that on heating above a certain high temperature it coagulates into a substance resembling amber, and cannot thereafter be softened by heat. Whether the oil has had its possibilities for usefulness exhausted cannot be said, but further utilities are quite likely to be found. At present its chief importance is as a varnish.

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The French have a particularly happy phrase which, literally translated, means "The Joy of Living." It conjures up in the mind's eye a picture of buoyant health and happiness which appeals with particular force to the jaded resident in the Tropics. Yet there is no earthly reason why these people should not share that exhilaration of well-being with our sprightly Gallic friends.

That is exactly what a physician long resident in the Tropics now comes forward to show in a timely and fascinating publication with the very tempting title, "How to keep well in Tropical Climates," a title that will find a sympathetic echo in every heart throughout the whole of China.

To keep well in China is so easy, too, if you only know how. And this the doctor proceeds to tell us in such a breezy style that after reading it we feel that we possess the master key to health.

The author plunges right into his subject by first telling us frankly that many make the fatal mistake of attempting to regulate life on the European plan. There is hope and cheer in the declaration that "it is absurd to suppose that the European cannot live and enjoy life in the Tropics."

After the quaint paradox that "your stomach is only half a stomach in the Tropics," he dwells upon the necessity for supplying the stomach with something rich in the elements which go to build up the nerve health, and without which there can be no bodily health, viz., phosphorus. And it is equally essential, the writer says, "that we should supply this substance in an easily digestible form for the stomach, as we have heard, a low-power one."

"It is here," declares this medical authority, "the tonic food called Santogon comes in as an aid to diet. It is so easily digestible that it enters in the early stage of enteric fever as constantly being fed on it, and it administers the vitalising substance upon which the vital forces actually depend, and in such a manner that the hungry tissues can assimilate them and adapt them to their various needs."

There is the solution of the whole problem. And then a grave note of warning is sounded by his expert. Digestive disorders are the frequent forerunners of enteric fever and dysentery. "In this connection," says the doctor, "it must never be forgotten that we live not on what we eat but on what we absorb."

After pointing out the special milk dangers in the Tropics, he says: "In Santogon we have a substance which is milk and yet is better than milk. Milk," he observes, "consists roughly of Casein and water. The casein or nutritious part is made the basis of this new food Santogon, which is almost universally recognised by medical men as the most perfect food."

"In Santogon," he goes on to say, "we have 95 per cent. of Casein combined with 5 per cent. of phosphorus, the combination supplying the most powerful, known substance for both stimulating and feeding the nerves."

Its progress conclusively that with its high nutritive value Santogon forms at once an almost perfect and complete diet for the low-power system of the average resident in China.

He quotes, amongst others, the testimony of the famous Dr. Edward, of the University of Berlin, who declared after an extensive series of experiments with enteric patients treated with Santogon that: "The inference to be drawn from our experiments is that Santogon, on account of its ready absorption and its perfectly assimilated character, may be used with great advantage for increasing the nutritive value of a given diet in all cases of physical weakness, as well as in the acute stages of all those maladies accompanied by rise of temperature, and particularly enteric fever."

His graphic pen brings home to us most forcefully how Santogon is a better tonic than alcohol; how it is indispensable in low fever, dysentery, Malarial Fever, and he concludes with some most profitable advice which every resident in China should read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest.

His points are pregnant with significance; to take only one of the many rich nuggets contained in this gold mine of information. Don't be conquered by the debility which supervenes on most tropical ailments and allow yourself to drift into the "interesting invalid" condition; you may be interesting to yourself, but you will be a bore to others.

And then he goes right on to tell us how to shake off the deadly debility.

"How to keep well in Tropical Climates" is an abnormally interesting, thorough, plain, straightforward, and to the point. It should be in the hands of all desirous of knowing how to get well and keep well.

A limited number of specimen copies of this interesting booklet will be distributed free of charge, and can be obtained from Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. Send a post-card to-day, mentioning "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS." Santogon can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, or direct from Messrs. Watson & Co.

[105-207]

### ON SALE.

ROUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1911, with INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911.



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[56]



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 terfield & Swire.  
 AWA MARU, Japanese str., 3,921, T. Iizawa,  
 6th August—Seattle via Japan and Shang-  
 hai 3rd Aug. General and Flour—Nippon  
 Yusen Kaisha.  
 CARINTHIA, British str., 2,355, E. Woodhead,  
 27th July—Cardiff 8th June, Coal—  
 Admiralty.  
 DAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 846, H. Murayama,  
 5th August—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow  
 5th Aug. General—Onaka Shosen Kaisha.  
 DAIJIN MARU, Jap. str., 399, Y. Yamamoto,  
 2nd August—Swatow 30th July, General—  
 Onaka Shosen Kaisha.  
 DERWENT, British str., 1,520, Jenkins, 29th  
 July—Cebu 22nd July.  
 DEVAWONGSE, German str., 1,657, E. Gathe-  
 mann, 30th July—Bangkok 22nd July,  
 Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.  
 DUNEDIN, British str., 3,051, Maco, 28th July  
 —Mojil 22nd July, Coal—Dowell & Co.  
 FIN, Norwegian str., 869, N. G. Anderson, 6th  
 August—Narvik and Dalg 28th July,  
 Beans—Algaard, Thorson & Co.  
 GERMANIA, German str., 1,714, H. Frandsen,  
 7th August—Wakamatsu 30th July, Coal  
 —Jensen & Co.  
 HANMUN, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 9th  
 August—Swatow 8th August, General—  
 Douglas, Leprie & Co.  
 HALVARD, Norwegian str., 1,066, Andersen,  
 7th Aug.—Narvik 5th August, General—  
 Chinese.  
 HLENE, German str., 771, E. Bendixen, 7th  
 August—Quinhon 1st and Touraine 5th  
 August, General—Jensen & Co.  
 HOPSANG, British str., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 6th  
 August—Hongkong 3rd August, Coal—  
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 ISOLA, Italian str., 2,931, Bolito, 4th August  
 —Singapore 28th July, General—Carlows  
 & Co.  
 JERICO, British str., 1,234, White, 6th August  
 —Keelung 2nd August, General—Bank  
 Line, Ltd.  
 KAGAN, British str., 1,153, D. E. Davies, 8th  
 Aug.—Cebu via Shanghai 4th August,  
 General—China Navigation Co.  
 KING PING, Chinese str., 1,222, H. Udden,  
 7th August—Chinkiang 1st Aug., General—  
 Chinese.  
 KIO MARU, Japanese str., 3,000, S. Toge, 6th  
 August—Mojil 30th July, Coal—Toyo  
 Kisen Kaisha.  
 KOREA, American str., 5,651, Wm. Fisher, 1st  
 August—San Francisco via ports 5th July,  
 Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.  
 KUNGHOW, British str., 1,215, Forestry, 7th  
 August—Tientsin 30th July and Swatow  
 5th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 KWANG PING, British str., 1,459, G. V. Waggett,  
 7th August—Chikwangtiao 31st July, Coal  
 —C. E. & M. Co.  
 KWANGTAE, Chinese str., 1,536, Stewart, 8th  
 August—Shanghai 4th August, General—  
 C. M. S. N. Co.  
 LABRETH, British str., 1,340, Page, 7th Aug.—  
 Saigon 2nd August, Rice and General—  
 W. F. & S. Co.  
 LABANG, British str., 2,224, E. J. Tada, 8th  
 August—Calcutta 26th July, General—  
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 LOCKHEW, German str., 1,021, W. Toubert, 7th  
 Aug.—Rangoon and Hainan 5th August,  
 General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 LONGO RANG, British str., 1,192, G. W. G.  
 Leach, 6th August—Manila 5th August,  
 General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 MADRINE RUMBER, German str., 2,956, J.  
 Schmitz, 28th July—Mororan 26th July,  
 Coal—Bradley & Co.  
 MAYDARAN MARU, Japanese str., 4,551, T.  
 Ota, 8th August—Milke 2nd August, Coal  
 —Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 MARK, German str., 1,169, H. Schlaikie, 30th  
 July—Saigon 27th July, Rice and General—  
 Jensen & Co.  
 NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,452, W. E.  
 Filmer, 8th August—San Francisco 12th  
 July, Flour, Canned Goods and General—  
 Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
 OAMPA, British str., 5,810, W. Cope Lyceat,  
 6th August—Liverpool 26th June, General  
 —Butterfield & Swire.  
 OBERON, British str., 3,139, Findlay, 8th Aug.—  
 Manila 4th Aug., General—Bank Line,  
 Ltd.  
 RADABUR, German str., 1,189, C. Wolf, 3rd  
 August—Ban-kok and Swatow 2nd Aug.,  
 Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
 SAINES ROCKERS, Dutch str., 573, D. E.  
 Boeve, 2nd August—Fookchow and Swatow  
 1st August, Kerosene Oil—Asiatic Petro-  
 leum Co.  
 SAMUMA, British str., 2,680, Kehr, 8th Aug.—  
 New York and Singapore 31st July,  
 General—Dowell & Co.  
 SIAH, British str., 992, Robt. A. Benner, 8th  
 August—Shanghai 4th August—Asiatic  
 Petroleum Co.  
 SIMON, British str., 1,047, F. J. J. J. J. J., 7th  
 Aug.—Hainan 5th and Hainan 5th  
 Aug., Rice and General—Butterfield &  
 Swire.  
 TAIKONG, Chinese str., 1,216, B. G. Paramore,  
 7th Aug.—Shanghai 3rd Aug., General—  
 C. M. S. N. Co.  
 TAIARAC, British str., 3,319, H. MacDonald,  
 8th August—San Francisco, Kerosene  
 oil—Standard Oil Co.  
 TIAN, British str., 5,721, H. W. N. Evans,  
 7th August—Tacoma 8th July, Flour and  
 General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 TUMART, Dutch str., 2,007, J. P. Scholte, 22nd  
 July—Samar 21st July, General—Java-  
 China-Japan Lijn.  
 YOHOW, British str., 1,306, W. McIntosh, 9th  
 August—Hainan 6th August, Coal—  
 Butterfield & Swire.  
 YUENSAW, British str., 1,142, P. H. Rolfe,  
 31st July—Manila 28th July, General and  
 Hemp—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 YUENSAW, Chinese str., 1,079, C. Westerland,  
 2nd August—Shanghai 30th July, General  
 —C. M. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSEL

EUPHRA, British 4-masted barque, 2,996, Jam.

White, 12th May—New York 20th Jano

Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. Co's str. Montague left Vanco-

ver, B.C. for Hongkong (via usual ports of call)

on the 8th instant a.m.

The H.A. Line str. Segovia left Shanghai

on the 10th instant a.m., and may be expected

here on or about the 13th instant p.m.

The I.G.M. str. Prinz Waldemar left Kashi-

yok on the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., and may

be expected here on or about the 14th instant,

a.m.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. Chinkiang reports: Moderate

S.W. monsoon and fine weather.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Siberia* from San  
 Francisco sailed from Yokohama on the 5th  
 instant on route to Hongkong, and is due to  
 arrive at Hongkong on the 18th instant.  
 The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *China* sailed  
 from San Francisco on the 26th ultimo, on  
 Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe,  
 Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at  
 Hongkong on the 22nd inst.  
 The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Manchuria* sailed  
 from San Francisco on the 2nd instant for  
 Hongkong, via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki,  
 and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at  
 Hongkong on the 23rd instant.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Chinkiang* left Sydney on the  
 29th ultimo, at 11 a.m., and may be expected  
 here on or about the 20th inst.  
 The E. & A. str. *Eastern* left Sydney on the  
 3rd instant for this port (via Queensland Ports,  
 Port Darwin and Manila).

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. Co's str. *Empress of India* left  
 Vancouver, B.C. (via usual ports of call), on  
 the 2nd instant p.m.

THE O.S.K. STR. *Panama* MARU from Tacoma

left Shanghai for this port on the 7th inst., and

is due here to-day.

The H.A. Line str. *Segovia* left Dairen on

the 7th instant p.m., and may be expected here

to-morrow p.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Vorwarts* left

Singapore for this port on the 7th instant p.m.,

and is due here on the 15th instant a.m.

The str. *Wahine* from New York left

Sabang on the 4th inst., and is expected here

on or about the 14th instant.

The Mopul Line str. *Dracmar* from United

Kingdom left Singapore on the 8th instant

morning, and is therefore due here on or about

the 14th instant.

The O.S.K. str. *Seattle Maru* left Tacoma

for this port via Japan and Manila on the 22nd

ultimo, and is due here on or about the 26th

instant.

The T.K.K. str. *Buys Maru* sailed from

Arica, Chile, for Hongkong on the 25th ult.,

and is due to arrive at Hongkong on or about the

29th prox.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Chinkiang*, from Shanghai, Mr. P. S. Fal-

coner, Mrs. Bessman and 3 children.

Per *Siberia*, for Hongkong, from Fookchow,

Mr. H. Bond; from Shanghai, for London,

Mr. H. Toose, Mr. G. W. Ellis and Miss N.

Rosenthal.

Per *Justicia*, for Hongkong, from Yoko-

hama, Mr. L. H. Davis and Mr. V. Dinsor; from

Kobe, Mr. William Onko and Mr. Uschmann;

from Tientsin, Mrs. A. L. Stein; from Shang-

hai, Mr. J. A. P. Hermann, Mrs. Goodfellow and

daughter, Messrs. J. Qian, S. D. Seta, W. H.

Karten, K. Becke, Mrs. Ch. Mayer, Messrs. L.

Black, Fr. Reiber and J. R. Murray.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. W. E. Andrews

Mr. G. H. Bingham

Mr. E. J. Buckland

Mr. E. A. Colson

Mr. H. L. Condon

Miss Buckingham

Mr. H. L. Davis

Mr. H. E. Fisher

Mr. H. L. Dewey

Mr. W. C. Drew

Mr. E. J. Pratt

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## A ROMANCE, AND SOME

MEMORIES.

One golden evening, in Calcutta, a wayward  
 boy led me to the city's ancient burial-ground  
 —that old-world garden of tangled and fragrant  
 memories—and as twilight softened the ghostly  
 ruins of crumbling arch and broken column  
 lent an added glory to the roses that struggled  
 over the moss-grown paths, I was, to my mind,  
 that delightful romance that Kipling gave  
 about "Lucia," whose tomb with its marble  
 slabs, by which I came. And I thought how easy it  
 was to adorn a tale. "O! War!—Here was the  
 dust of brave old General Clavering, hero of a  
 hundred battles. "He has come home," wrote  
 Horace Walpole, "covered with more laurels  
 than a bear's head." What a fighter he was;  
 and when his country's enemies ran short, why,  
 stop my vitals! he picked quarrels with his  
 friends and pinked them neatly through the  
 waist-band with as much good humour as if a  
 bout with the blades, or a pistol shot or two, was  
 the natural and fitting close to a busy day. Of  
 the perils of the sea?—Here, in peace at least, by  
 Captain William Mackay; and how many of these  
 who have given his monument a passing glance  
 know that in the second cargo of "Don Juan"  
 Byron has given, down to the minutest detail,  
 the story of Captain William Mackay and the  
 wreck of the *June*; yet so it is. Even  
 Byron's wild imagination failed him at the  
 perils of the sea, so he told the truth and  
 called it romance. "In all the annals of ship-  
 wreck," says the novelist James Payn, "I know  
 no more pathetic tale than the wreck of the  
*June*."

And of love?—How dear to us the  
 glorious ladies whose memory sanctifies this  
 place. Was ever maid more fair than  
 Elizabeth Sanderson? Men lived hard lives for  
 gain in Warren Hastings' days, but gallantry  
 was there, too, and the conquests of Elizabeth  
 have come ringing down to us through the  
 years—from the time she quitted Calcutta, a  
 hundred years ago. "The beautiful Mrs. San-  
 derson!" In the sheepshead enough now,  
 beneath that enormous pyramid that seems  
 to bid defiance to the day of resurrection.  
 "Of all her sex I never observed one who  
 possessed more the art of conciliating her  
 admirers. As a proof thereof we met six-  
 teen in her ivory one public hall evening,  
 viz. a peer-ess, French frock, trimmed  
 with pink silk and chablis lace with fragrant  
 when each of us to whom the secret of her  
 intended dress had been communicated, buoyed  
 himself up with the hope of being the favoured  
 happy individual. The innocent deception soon  
 appeared evident, and the man of most sense  
 was the first to laugh at the ridicule which  
 was exacted for such to have the honour of a  
 dance with her, and in reward for such kind  
 complaisance we gravely attended her home,  
 marching by the side of her palanquin regular-  
 ly marshalled in procession of two by two."  
 Such goings on there were in those old days  
 according to the testimony of one, G. F. Grand,  
 Esq., of the Company's Service—and he, mark  
 you, was no mean judge of feminine charms,  
 he married Catherine Verelst, afterwards Prin-  
 cess Tolly, of all the most notorious,  
 and frail, alas! as she was fair.

And musing on these things, I remembered  
 the story of Rose Aylmer, beloved of one of Eng-  
 land's poets—Walter Savage Landor. There is  
 no other story like it in the world, unless it be  
 the love of Dante for Beatrice. And in a little while  
 I found her tomb, century old and worn, but  
 bearing still that precious elegy "carved as it  
 were in ivory and in gems" upon the grey old  
 stone—the words that Landor wrote that night  
 they told him of her death:—

"Ah, what avails the sceptred race?"

"Ah, what the form divine?"

What every virtue, every grace?

Rose Aylmer, all were thine.

Rose Aylmer, whom those wakeful eyes

May weep, but never see.

A night of memories and sighs

I consecrate to thee.

"Many things I had to say to you which

there are not time for," wrote Charles Lamb

to Landor. "One—why should I forget?

"I cannot explain." And Crabbe Robinson, too,

I have just seen Charles Lamb. He has

over-murdering "Rose Aylmer—Rose Aylmer!"

Yet "Elys" never knew the sacred dust. He

had no place in those happy days in Wales when

Landor, fresh from college, fell in love with

Landor's charming daughter, then but

sixteen years of age, and told the story of his

passion in "The Three Roses" and "Abertawe,"

and other poems that rank to-day amongst the gems

of English verse. And then, in 1799, Rose Ayl-

mer went to Calcutta to stay with her aunt,

Lady Russell—and within a year she was laid

to rest in this old garden.

"Where Ganges rolls his wildest wave

"She dropped her blossom in the grave.



## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

BARON ANDROSSAN, British str., 2,774, Reid 10th August—Kobe 4th August, Coal—Gihnan & Co.  
CHINWA, British str., 1,348, Benson, 10th August—Shanghai 6th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
FOUCHOW, British str., 1,309, H. P. Vincent, 9th August—Hongkong 6th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.  
JOHANNES, German str., 952, M. T. P. 10th August—Bangkok 28th July, Singapore 5th August, General—Jensen & Co.  
LUTZOW, German str., 5,115, J. Bortfeldt, 9th August—Yokohama 29th July, General—Melchers & Co.  
SAMSUN, German str., 998, R. Petersen, 10th August—Bangkok 1st August, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.  
SEANG BEE, British str., 5,157, J. Travis, 10th August—Bangkok 28th July, Singapore 5th August, General—Seang Tai Hong.  
SYRIA, British str., 4,791, R. A. Peters, 10th August—Yokohama 25th July, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
10th August.  
Frt. Norwegian str., for Chetoo.  
Haiman, British str., for Swatow.  
Korea, American str., for Keelung.  
Marie, German str., for Saigon.  
Ortero, British str., for Keelung.

## DEPARTURES.

10th August.  
CHINWA, British str., for Canton.  
DAKOTAH, British str., for San Francisco.  
FAUKANG, British str., for Saigon.  
FOUKANG, British str., for Shanghai.  
GERMANIA, German str., for Canton.  
GUENTHER, British str., for Shanghai.  
KALANG, British str., for Canton.  
KWANG PING, British str., for Canton.  
KWANGTAI, Chinese str., for Canton.  
LWAN, British str., for Shanghai.  
LUTZOW, German str., for Europe, &c.  
ON SANG, British str., for Canton.  
PHEUMPHEN, British str., for Saigon.  
SARDINIA, British str., for Shanghai.  
SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.  
SYRIA, British str., for Singapore.  
ZATIRO, American str., for Manila.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITIMI.  
STEAM FOR BOMBAY.  
Via Singapore and Penang.  
Having connection with Company's M. S. Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, &c.  
VENICE and Trieste all Mondays, and Adriatic Levantine and South American Ports up to Callao.  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Almeria and Malaga.)

THE Steamship  
"ISOLIA".  
Capt. Beldio, will be despatched as above TO MORROW, 12th August, at Noon.  
For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to  
CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1911. [4]

## DIRECT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

## S.S. "BARON ANDROSSAN."

THE above Steamer will be despatched on about 15th August, direct for DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, MOSSEL BAY and CAPE TOWN.  
For Freight, apply to—  
GILMAN & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1911. [922]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.  
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For NEW YORK.  
S.S. "SIKH" ... On or about 16th August.  
For Freight and further information, apply to  
DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th July, 1911. [868]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
FIUME and TRIESTE (Direct).  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Black Sea, Levant, Venice and Adriatic Ports.)

THE Company's Steamship  
"NIPPON".  
Capt. Tanaka, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, 28th August, P.M.  
This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.  
For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to  
SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.  
Princes' Buildings.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1911. [3]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.  
For LONDON, ROTTERDAM and ANTWERP.

THE Steamship  
"CARMARTHENSHIRE".  
Capt. R. L. Daniel, will be despatched as above on or about the 30th August.  
The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this Steamer at Moderate Rates.  
A Doctor and Stewards are carried, and all Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1911. [1015]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "l.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's Office. 2. From Harbour Master's Office to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c. via SUEZ CANAL.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	NORR	Brit. str.	—	H. L. Daniel	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	CARMARTHENSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Dinat	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 30th inst.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Ginstenbrau	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 14th inst.
HAVEE HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SALONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	T. Stohr	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 24th inst.
HAVEE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SILBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hause	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 14th inst.
HAVEE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	AMERICA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Feldmann	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 22nd inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	HYAKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at D'light
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	ALBIA	Jap. str.	—	E. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at D'light
TRIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	NIPPON	Aus. str.	—	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th Sept.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL.	SICK	Brit. str.	—	Tanaka	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst., P.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE & PORTLAND, &c.	INDRADEO	Brit. str.	—	W. H. Lee	HANDER, WILDER & Co.	About 16th inst.
VANCOUVER (Direct).	SUBERIC	Brit. str.	—	F. S. Cowley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 26th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	ONTARIO	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To day.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EXPRESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 2nd Sept., at 6 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, &c.	AVA MARU	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 12th Sept., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, &c.	PANAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, &c.	SWATOW MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN.	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 6th Sept., at 11 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHAI & JAPAN, &c.	KORBA	Aus. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	PAOYI MAIL S.S. Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
PORTLAND via JAPAN	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	PAOYI MAIL S.S. Co.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Nor. str.	—	—	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. Co.	On 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 15th inst., at 5 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Sept., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	COBLENZ	Ger. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
JAPAN	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILEAN & JAPAN	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 22nd inst., at Noon
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	About 15th inst.
WEIHAUWEI & TIENSIN	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	GILMAN & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Midnight
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 16th inst., A.M.
SHANGHAI	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at M'night
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 31st inst.
TAMSHI via SWATOW & AMOY	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 13th inst., at 10 A.M.
FOUCHOW via SWATOW & AMOY	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOUCHOW	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOUCHOW	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LARBAKE & Co.	On 15th inst., at 1 P.M.
MANILA	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LARBAKE & Co.	On 18th inst., at 1 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at 2 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & PENANG	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at Noon.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Quick despatch.
SANDAKAN	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of Aug.
KWANG CHOW WANG & HAIPHONG	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at Noon
	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 16th inst., at 9 A.M.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, (through the Island Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong. From Quebec.  
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" Sat., 2nd Sept. "ALLEN LINE" Friday, 29th Sept.  
"MONTEAGLE" Tuesday, 12th Sept. "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 20th Oct.  
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 23rd Sept. "ALLEN LINE" Friday, 10th Nov.  
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" Sat., 14th Oct. "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., 24th Nov.  
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" Sat., 4th Nov.  
"MONTEAGLE" Friday, 24th Nov.

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamship, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.  
Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York \$7.10  
Intermediate on Steamers ... \$45 ... \$45.  
First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.  
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" ... as rise Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.  
Passengers booked through to all points and around the world.  
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Ministers, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars of application from Agents.  
For further information Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
D. W. CHADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR  
MANILA, TAP, MARON, SAMA, ED, NEWGUINEA, BRIGANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE  
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE  
and YOKOHAMA ...  
KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...  
KUDAT and SANDAKAN ...  
STABLES TONS TO SAIL.  
"PRINZ WALDEMAR" 6,100 5 P.M., 15th Aug.  
"BUELOW" 16,900 23rd Aug.  
"COBLENZ" 6,750 22nd Aug.  
"BORNEO" 5,000 Middle of Aug.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic.  
For Further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG AND CHINA.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1911.

## PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUHI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	On 21st Aug., 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers, PHILIPPINES S.S. Co. [97]

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC S.S. CO.

## IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON-WASHINGTON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO.

FOR PORTLAND via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.)

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL
"RYGJA"	3,325	Elvind Meyer	On 1st September.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to  
FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.  
King's Building, (Opposite Blake Pier).

## SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work  
Electrical Drives, Hydraulic and Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works  
TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.  
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 83' x 34' 6"  
Pumps empty Dock in 23 hours.  
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.  
100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.  
Dockyard Manager Mr. J. REID, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.  
MANAGERS AND AGENTS,  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

## FOR VANCOUVER DIRECT.

THE Steamship

## "ORTERIC."

From Hongkong,

TO-DAY, THE 11th AUGUST.

To be followed by the Steamer

SUVERIC ... 22nd Aug.  
Bills of Lading issued to Overland Points in Canada, the United States and to the West Indies.

For further information regarding freight rates, apply to

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1911. [944]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"VORWAERTS".  
Capt. Dannecker, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., A.M.  
This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, Electric Light, carries a Doctor and Stewards.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.  
Princes' Building.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1911. [5]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICA Ports.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA".  
Capt. H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 19th Aug., 1911, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOBIA", 11,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, Tea and Cargo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "MOBIA", due in London on the 1st Oct., 1911.  
Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1911. [1]

INDRA LINE, LIMITED.

For NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).  
THE Steamship

"INDRADEO".  
Capt. W. H. Lee, will be despatched as above about the 26th inst.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-Class Passengers, and attention is directed to the moderate rate of Passage Money charged.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1911. [1002]







## "G R A E T Z."

METALLIC FILAMENT

LAMPS

Saving in current 70%



EHRICH &amp; GRAETZ

BERLIN S. O. 36.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**HONGKONG 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. No. 960.  
Hongkong, 11th August, 1911.**BERLIN-GUBENER****HUTFABRIK ACT.-GES.****VORM. A. COHN GUBEN III.**

(GERMANY)

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Manufacturers and Exporters of all kinds of

**FELT AND WOOL HATS SOFT AND STIFF.**

DAILY PRODUCTION 26,000 HATS BY 1,500 WORKMEN.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. No. 960.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1911.

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Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China  
**Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.**

Hongkong, 11th August, 1911.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Siberia*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Sunday the 13th inst.Owing to the *Empress of China* not being available to take mails for Canada, &c., on her due date under contract, viz. at 6.00 p.m., on Saturday, the 12th inst., these mails will in consequence be forwarded on the previous day by P.M. s.s. *Korea*, and will be closed at this office at the time indicated for that ship.

FOR	PER	DATE
Chefoo and Newchwang	Frei	Friday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Lochman	Friday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Bangkok	Halard	Friday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Saigon	Mario	Friday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver, B.C. Seattle, Tacoma and Portland	Osteric	Friday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONKULU and SAN FRANCISCO  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Swatow Amoy and Foochow	Haiman	Friday, 11th, Noon
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sui Tai	Friday, 11th, 1.15 P.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle	Oanfa	Friday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Wetshai and Tientsin	Kueichow	Friday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Tsingtau	Mad. Richmond	Friday, 11th, 4.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Singan	Friday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
San Francisco	Tamarac	Friday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.

Batavia, Cher bon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Tymahi	Saturday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Ischia	Saturday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)	Loongsan	Saturday, 12th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Saturday, 12th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Chinhua	Saturday, 12th, 1.15 P.M.

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsai Daigi Maru | Sunday, 13th, 9.0 A.M. || Singapore, Penang and Calcutta | Laisang | Monday, 14th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Hanggang | Monday, 14th, 3.00 P.M. |

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TOUTICORIN.  
Late Letters 11.00 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.  
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first Clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Tuesday, 15th, Noon
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and SEATTLE	Ana Maru	Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila (Taking mails for Cebu and Iloilo), Yop, Maroon, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herberstahke, Matapi, Samarang, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Prinz Waldemar	Tuesday, 15th, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Iyo Maru	Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Vorwaerts	Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Anhui	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila (Cebu and Iloilo), Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Chok-town, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle	Taiyuan	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, HONKULU and SAN FRANCISCO  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Nippon Maru

Friday, 18th, Printed Matter and Samples ... 10.00 A.M.  
Registration ... 10.00 A.M.  
(Registration with lat. fee of 10 cents up to 11.30 A.M.)  
Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 A.M.  
No late fee.  
Letters ... 11.00 A.M.

## COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE  
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 10th.	
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/5 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/5 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/5 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/5 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/5 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/5 1/2
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	226
Credit, at 4 months' sight	230
On GERMANY—	
On demand	183 1/2
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	44 1/2
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	134 1/2
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	134 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private 30 days' sight	75 1/2
On YOKOHAMA—On demand	87 1/2
On MANILA—On demand—Pesos	37 1/2
On SINGAPORE—On demand	76 1/2
On BATavia—On demand	107 1/2
On HAIPHONG—On demand	14 1/2 pm.
On SAIGON—On demand	1 1/2 pm.
On BANGKOK—On demand	34 1/2
Southern Bank's Buying Rate	\$17.10
GOLD LION, 100 fine, per tola	\$57.90
BAN SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese	20 cents piece, \$7.32 discount.
Chinese	10 " " \$7.68 " "
Hongkong	20 " " \$7.15 " "
Hongkong	10 " " \$7.54 " "

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. Hongkong, August 11th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$910, sellers
China Bazaar Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$287 10/.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.05, buyers.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers.
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 77 1/2.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$6
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 46.
Loan-Kang-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 61.
Boy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$22 1/2, buyers
<b>DOCKS AND WHARVES.</b>				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50, sales
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5 1/2	all	\$5 1/2, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	all	\$6 1/2, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85, buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	\$4
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	408,000	\$10	all	\$20
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$21 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$11 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$7 1/2
Maxim Motor Hotel Limited	8,000	Pa. 10	all	\$11
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$180, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$18, sellers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers
<b>INSURANCES.</b>				
China Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$210, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$125, sales
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$105.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$350, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 167 1/2, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$815
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$212 1/2, @ Ex 73.
<b>LANDS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$23, buyers
Humbleys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$6, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$26
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 91
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$45, sellers
<b>MINEING.</b>				
Societe Francaise des Charbons du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$700.
Kath Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	\$12
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$1, buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
Luon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$135, buyers
<b>STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.</b>				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$25	all	\$103, sellers
Donghai Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$29, x div. sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$63 1/2, 1/4 do.
Shall Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	all	buy. \$25 17. 6.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	250,000	\$1	all	\$15
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$26 1/2, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$16 1/2
Stores and Dispensaries, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$25
<b>WATERWORKS.</b>				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$440
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$6, sales
Weismann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asiatic Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$40
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fideis	\$10	all	\$300.

Daily Wire		4/8 1/2 per lb., firm.	
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.
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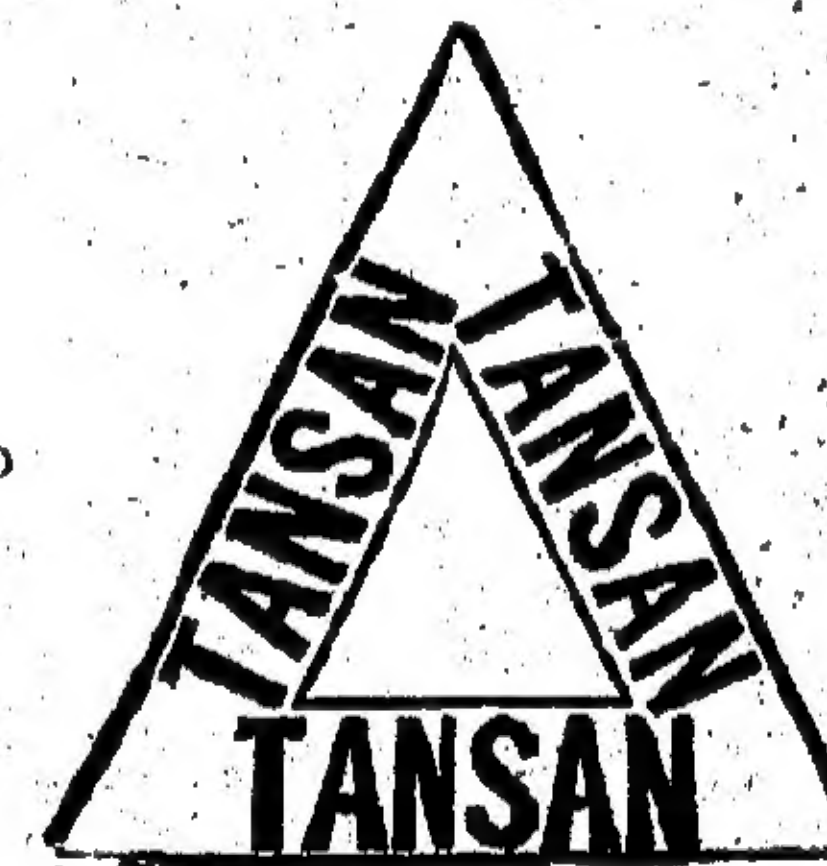
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12.30 p.m.—Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of  
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 15th August—Hippodrome Circus at  
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Saturday, 19th August—Ordinary Half-Yearly  
Meeting of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking  
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